## MAIWALD GMBH

PCT/EP97/03187 GSF/BAYER AG

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## **NEW CLAIMS 1-37**

Plant DNA sequence:

TGGAAATTAA TACATTTTCC ACTTGACTT **CCCCTTGAAC** TTTCGAG CTGCTACCAA CCTTCGTAAT GGGAGGGAAG **GCAATCCCAC** TGAÄAAGGAG **AATTTCAAAC** CTCANCAACC TCAATGTCCG **TCAAAGTCAC** GTTAATGAAA CAATAG&CAA T.

- DNA sequence, as set forth in Claim 1, which originates from grapevine (Vitis 2. vinifera).
- in Claim 1 DNA sequence, as set forth in Claims 1 or 2 which is naturally contained in the stilbene-synthas gene Vst1 and corresponds to base pairs -270 to -430.
- DNA-sequence which in relation to the DNA-sequence, as set forth in one--Claims 1-3, has a sequence identity of at least 40%, especially of at least 60%, and which can convey\an ozone-inducible gene expression, or which is a derivative or an allelic variant of the DNA-sequence set forth in one of Claims 1-3, A and which differs from said sequence by naturally occurring or artificially introduced variations, such às deletions, insertions, substitutions, additions, recombinations, and which is able to convey an ozone-inducible gene expression.
- Promotor region of the stilbene-synthase gene Vst1 from grapevine which lacks 5. at least the DNA-sequence, as set forth in Claim 1, with the exception of a promotor region which only consists of the 31 base pairs from base pair -140 or from base pair -40, and which is present in fusion with the reporter gene ß-

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- 6. Promotor region, as set forth in Claim 5, which comprises only the sequence range from the start of the translation to base pair -270.
- in Claim 5
  7. Promotor region, as set forth in Claims 5 or 6; which still conveys a pathogen-induced gene-expression in plant cells.

Chimeric nucleic-acid molecules into which has been inserted a DNA-sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4; or at least a fragment thereof which can convey an ozone-inducible gene expression, with the exception of nucleic acid molecules that comprise the Vst1 promotor region occurring naturally in the Vst1-promotor 3' of the sequence, set forth in Claim 1, as well as said sequence.

- 9. Chimeric nucleic molecules, as set forth in Claim 8, which render possible an ozone-inducible expression of the coding regions in plants contained in said molecules.
- 10. Vectors which contain the DNA-sequence, a promotor region or a chimeric nucleic molecule, as set forth in one of the preceding claims; or fragments thereof.
- 11. Transgenic plants which contain the DNA-sequence, a promotor region or a chimeric-acid molecule, as set forth in one of the preceding claims, as well as constituents of such plants and the propagation material thereof, such as protoplasts, plant cells, calli, seeds, tubers or cuttings, etc., as well as the offspring of such plants.
- 12. Transgenic plants which, due to the absence (present in the natural state) DNAsequence ACTITICGAG CCCCTTGAAC TGGAAATTAA TACATTTTCC
  ACTTGACT TGAAAAGGAG GCAATCCCAC GGGAGGGAAG CTGCTACCAA
  CCTTCGTAAT GTTAATGAAA TCAAAGTCAC TCAATGTCCG AATTTCAAAC

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- 13. Plants, as set forth in Claim 12, in which the ozone-inducible expression of disease-resistant genes is greatly reduced.
- Plants, as set forth in claims 12 or 13, in which the ozone-inducible expression of stilbene-synthase genes, particularly that of the Vst1-gene from grapevine is greatly reduced.

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Plants, as set forth in Claim 11, in which, due to the introduction of the DNA-sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4, or at least a fragment thereoft an ozone-inducible gene expression of a gene in which said DNA sequence does not naturally occur, can take place.

- 16. Plants, as set forth in Claim 15, in which an ozone-inducible expression of those genes can take place, whose gene products in plant cells are able to detoxify reactive oxygen species.
- Plants, as set forth in Claims 15 or 16, in which an ozone-inducible expression of catalase or superoxide-dismutase genes can occur.

Plants, as set forth in Claim 15, in which an ozone-inducible expression of reporter genes can occur.

Dicotyle plants, as set forth in one of Claims 11 to 18, in particular useful plants, such as soya bean, rape, tomato, sugar beet, potato, cotton, tobacco, as well as ornamental plants or trees.

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## in claim 11

- A 20. Monocotyle plants, as set forth in one of Claim Nos. 11 to 18, especially grain such as oat, wheat, rye, barley, rice, millet or corn.
  - Transgenic plant cells, including protoplasts, which contain the DNA-sequence, in Claim I a promotor region or a chimeric nucleic-acid molecule, as set forth in one of Claim

A -Nos. 1 to 10.

22. Plant cells, including protoplasts, which, due to the absence (present in the natural state) of the DNA sequence

ACTITICGAG CCCCTTGAAC TGGAAATTAA TACATTTTCC ACTTGACTTT
TGAAAAGGAG GGAATCCCAC GGGAGGGAAG CTGCTACCAA
CCTTCGTAAT GYTAATGAAA TCAAAGTCAC TCAATGTCCG AATTTCAAAC
CTCANCAACC CAATAGCCAA T,

or due to a lack of at least one fragment thereof, no longer show an ozone-inducible expression of the naturally ozone-inducible gene.

Plant cells, as set forth in Claim 21, in which, due to the introduction of the DNA-sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4, or at least a fragment thereof, an ozone-inducible gene expression of a gene in which said DNA sequence does not naturally occur, can take place.

- Methods for producing transgenic plants or plant cells in which the ozone-inducible expression of naturally one-inducible, defensive genes is greatly reduced or eliminated by deleting the DNA-sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4, or at least a fragment thereof in the defensive gene which naturally contains said DNA sequence.
- 25. Processes, as set forth in Claim 24, in which the ozone-inducible expression of stilbene genes is greatly reduced or eliminated.

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26. Processes, as set forth in Claims 24 or 25, in which the ozone-inducible expression of the Vst1-gene from grapevine is greatly reduced or eliminated.

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Methods for the production of transgenic plants or plant cells in which one or several genes, the expression of which is not naturally or not substantially induced by ozone, are ozone-inducible, due to the introduction of the DNA sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4, or a fragment thereof.

- 28. Methods, as set forth in Claim 27, in which one or several catalase and/or superoxide-dismutase genes are ozone-inducible.
- 29. Processes, as set forth in Claim 27 in which one or several reporter genes are ozone-inducible.
- Methods for removing the ozone-inducibility of naturally ozone-inducible defensive genes which naturally contain the DNA-sequence, as set forth in one of Claims

  T to 4, by deleting or inactivating the DNA sequence, as set forth in one of Claims

  1 to 4 or at least a fragment thereof.
- 31. A process, as set forth in Claim 30, in which the gene is a stilbene-synthase gene.
- A 32. A process, as set forth in Claims 30 or 31, in which the gene is the Vst1-gene from grapevine.

A method for producing ozone-inducible characteristics in transgenic plants or plant cells by inserting the DNA sequence, as set forth in Claims 1 to 4, or at least a fragment thereof, into those genes which are not naturally or not substantially inducible through ozone.

- in Claim 1 A 35. The use of the DNA-sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4, or a fragment thereof, to produce ozone-inducible characteristics in transgenic plants or plant cells.
- as set forth in Claim 1 A 36. The use of the DNA sequence, as set forth in one of Claims 1 to 4, or a fragment A <del>plants, according to Claim 18</del>, which can be used as biomonitors for the quantitative and/or qualitative determination of ozoneconcentrations.
  - 37. The use of the promotor region, as set forth in one of Claims 5 to 7, to produce greater pathogen-inducible but not ozone-inducible resistance to disease in transgenic plants.

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